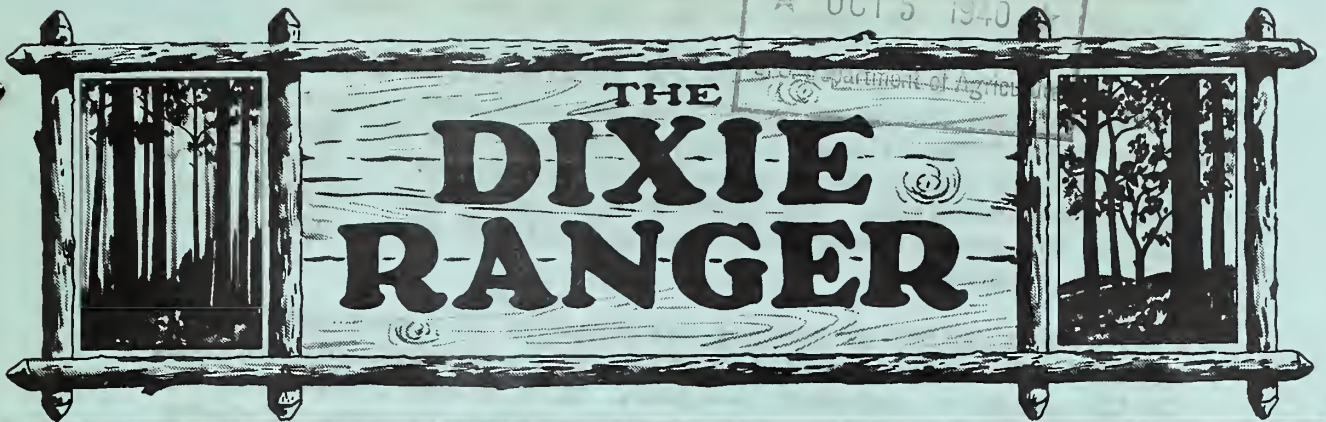


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STREAMLINING ACIDWOOD SCALING ON THE CHATTAHOOCHEE

The old method of ricking and scaling acidwood in the woods on the Blue Ridge District of the Chattahoochee is now almost entirely eliminated, and replaced by a streamlined method, which effects a considerable saving in administration costs for the government, and also reduces the cost of producing the wood for the operator.

The old method required ricking in the woods, which cost the operator as much as \$0.25 per unit; it limited trucking to times when the ranger had scaled the wood, which often lost the operator many dry weather hauling days, and it required much of the scaler's time in traveling to and from the yarding points. The new method accomplishes all scaling at one point, where and when the wood is loaded on the railroad car.

The latter method is based on the measured capacity of Southern Railroad freight cars, either of the gondola or box car type, which are in use from the loading point to the mill.

In obtaining the working data for a record of types of cars in use, a copy of "The Official Railway Equipment Register of the United States, Canadian and Mexican Railroads" was obtained. This register is published quarterly, and contains complete information on all cars. A record of the types of cars grouped by numbers, dimensions, etc. was made, and the dimensions and capacity as found by actual measurement of several loaded cars from each group added to complete a working list. The scaling now

consists of entering in the scale books the amount shown on the record opposite the number of the car reported loaded.

Reports of car loadings are received from three persons, so an adequate check is kept. The Railroad Agent sends us a duplicate copy of the bill of lading, which gives us the car number; this bill of lading is also certified correct by the buyer as to the proper contract. The operator also sends us a franked card, giving the date of shipment, name and date of scale, number of car, and his signature.

This method of scaling has resulted in a very satisfactory reduction in cost of administration, and a considerable increase in the amount of acidwood business. With proper supervision of the active sales, this method should continue to keep our costs low, and provide additional incentive for competent operators to cut government wood.

With this method, the cost of operation on government and private lands are the same.

--- Geo. K. Schaeffer
Chattahoochee

(Ed. Note: The publishers of the register to which Mr. Schaeffer refers:

The Railway Equipment and Publication Co.
424 West 33rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

Subscription price - Annual \$10.00 - single copy, \$3.50).

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WILD SHOTS AT WILDLIFE

The Georgia Division of Wildlife last week conducted a competitive examination for the job of wildlife ranger. About 400 applicants took the general test designed to determine how much the potential rangers know about wild life and the outdoors, and here are answers to some of the questions:

"Alligators were described by one applicant as harmful because 'they slip up behind your back'. Asked to name a species of animal that lives entirely on meat, an applicant listed 'cannibal'... A predator was accused of being a three-toed animal --- At least 25 of the would-be rangers had positively identified the extinct passenger pigeon, great auk and

heath hen. Others had seen the Labrador duck in Georgia.

"Other answers that swung far wide of the mark:

"Gambusia are fur-bearing fish in the Great Lakes; a flounder is an artificial lure; naval stores are store-houses for the U. S. Navy; 10,000 quail may be maintained on one acre; predators are necessary to wild life because they keep it bunched up; a dove field may be baited just after the season closes; a female fox is a 'she'; doves and quail hibernate; average weight of quail is 2-1/4 pounds; the size and number limit of black bass in Georgia is six feet.

"But listen to this: A nymph is fairy-like, but isn't."

- - -

IMPROVING ALABAMA TIMBER STANDS

A considerable portion of the Alabama National Forests supports stands of unmerchantable hardwoods overtopping pine, with a scattering stand of pole-sized pine which does not have sufficient competition to assure early natural pruning. Work is being carried on for the purpose of releasing suppressed pine seedlings and pruning potential sawtimber trees. Considerable difficulty has been encountered in carrying on both operations at the same time. Recently, District Ranger Clapp and Junior Forester Hogelin have organized a dual purpose crew with excellent results.

The entire crew of twenty men was trained in the use of pruning saws, particular attention being paid to training these men to prune only the type of tree which may be expected to remain in the stand long enough to develop into a valuable sawtimber tree. They were taught to ignore the hopelessly suppressed and the rough dominant trees, concentrating on the codominant and intermediate trees which had not been pruned naturally. Next, about one-half of the men were trained to release pine which is now being, or in the near future will be, damaged by worthless hardwoods. They were instructed to ignore first year seedlings and those suppressed by trees containing merchantable logs.

The foreman's problem thereafter was to scout the area to be worked on each succeeding day to determine the relative amounts of release and pruning work necessary. The foreman then re-arranged his tools once each day, or oftener if necessary, in order to provide such a ratio of saws to axes as would enable him to keep his men concentrated sufficiently for close supervision,

This type of organization has the disadvantage of leaving the crew without a foreman for about an hour each morning during

the time he scouts the area to be worked. This condition may be overcome by training a truck driver as straw boss and requiring him to distribute tools and to keep up with all extra tools.

This organization reduces the costs of stand improvement by eliminating the necessity of covering the area twice, by reducing transportation costs and also the costs of supervision, as one foreman is able to supervise both pruning and release crews. The quality of the work is improved as each area is completed and there is no possibility of either the pruning or the release crews missing areas needing treatment.

- - - Frank W. Rasor
Alabama

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CAN PINE TREE GUM BECOME BASE FOR CHEWING GUM

"From tar to tasty chewing gum is a long way to go, but if scientific tests planned by a chewing gum manufacturer work out, it will be just one more triumph for the old pine tree.

"Mayor Thomas Gamble, who is publisher of the Weekly Naval Stores Review said yesterday he had received a communication from a leading chewing gum manufacturer, requesting ten pounds of pine tree gum for chemical experiments in the research laboratories of the company."

Quoted from Savannah Morning News
by Naval Stores Review

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GEORGIA ADDS COLOR TO EDUCATIONAL RADIO PROGRAMS

State Forester W. C. Hammerle of Georgia has "brought the mountain to Mahomet" in a new series of educational programs which the Georgia Division of Forestry has recently inaugurated over Radio Station WSB.

Hammerle and members of his staff were doubtful that much value would be realized from a radio program wherein a technical forester talks to the audience on the subject of forestry. On the other hand we are all aware of the amount of interest the public shows in results being obtained by individuals who are practicing good forestry.

The great difficulty of course in interviewing farmers and other land owners on their beliefs and results in good forestry practices, is the fact that they are scattered throughout the State, --- largely in rural areas, which make it impractical for them to come to the radio station. This problem has been solved, however, by the use of WSB's instantaneous recorder, which is carried by truck to the home of the person to be interviewed. The engineers and technicians set up the microphone on a front porch, or as a matter of fact, between the rows of a pine plantation, and the interview between the announcer and the land owner is recorded on disc records and carried back to the radio station for re-broadcasting.

So far three broadcasts of this kind have been sponsored by the Georgia Division of Forestry and in each case the interview led to some specific subject, such as fire prevention, proper cutting, or planting of non-agricultural land to forests. The guiding genius behind this effective method of broadcasting educational farm programs with a rural atmosphere is Bill Prance, Farm Program Director for Radio Station WSB. Mr. Prance has recently inaugurated a daily farm program which consists of news of interest to the farmer, stock market quotations and educational features, such as programs on forestry, which have been sponsored by the Georgia Division of Forestry.

No doubt other State Foresters have recognized the value of radio programs in which farmers and land owners are interviewed in connection with their views on good forestry practices. The possibility of preparing a series of such programs by "on the scene" records should be investigated because this type of broadcast adds considerable color to the educational radio programs.

--- Clint Davis
Regional Office.

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RADIO IN FIRE SUPPRESSION

The following circular letter went out recently to all forest officers in Region 5.

"Use of radio in fire suppression is becoming an important and necessary means of communication and is accepted on most Forests in this Region as indispensable.

"On one of our recent fires a man was placed on a high point overlooking a raw fire line. He saw what he considered to be a break in the line and immediately began calling his

receiving station but failed in his attempt to make contact. It developed that the message was being received by another man who did not have a transmitter to call back. He knew that the man on the point had an important message to transmit but could do nothing about it. The crux of this matter is simply this: If after attempting to make contact you fail, send the message over the air regardless, since someone may pick it up and start action. By doing this, a break may be caught or some other serious situation prevented from developing."

THE 1939 COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM

The Washington Office reports that the Community Forests Program made excellent progress in 1939. Figures from individual states indicated wide spread interest in these projects on the part of various organizations. The incomplete reports received show that 67 new Community Forests were established throughout the country. The following are listed for Region 8.

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of new Community Forests</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Alabama	1	48
Arkansas	1	640
Florida	2	180
Georgia	2	676
Mississippi	1	640
North Carolina	1	300

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SOUTH CAROLINA RANGER DISTRICTS CHANGE NAMES

Based on a resolution of the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs and the South Carolina Garden Clubs, the name of the Mountain Division of the Sumter National Forest has been changed to General Pickens Division, in commemoration of General Andrew Pickens of Revolutionary fame. The Wambaw Ranger District, Francis Marion National Forest, has been changed to Francis Marion Ranger District.

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PAPER IS "THE POTATOES"

Reichmarshall Hermann Goering's fortnightly magazine, Vierjahresplan (four-year plan) appears currently on paper made from potato vines, says a Berlin dispatch by the AP, August 22.

Germans hail the development as a noteworthy industrial achievement and predict potato vine cellulose soon will be used for manufacture of yarns and a great variety of fabrics.

--- Daily Digest

(Ed. Note: What do they mean: "Soon will be used for manufacture of Yarns?")

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A BIT OF CHATTAHOOCHEE HISTORY

Some two years ago I wrote a note, "Lest We Forget", for the Service Bulletin. Its gist was that before we old-timers die out we ought to get on paper our memories of the national forests as they used to be. The present developments in the Noontootly Game Refuge on the Chattahoochee, and especially the impending regulated deer hunt, move me to reminisce.

On July 1, 1912, I reported to Washington as a Forest Assistant, the pioneer forerunner of the present-day Junior Forester. The entire Washington staff of the Forest Service was housed in the old Atlantic Building. Messrs. Wm. L. Hall and W. W. Ashe, with a stenographer or two, constituted District 7 and occupied less space than the average forest supervisor's office does today.

Purchase Areas, under the Weeks law, had been set up the fall before, and Acquisition was off to a flying start. There were no dependable volume tables and appraisal technique was just being evolved. The White Mountains (the "Holy Mountains", we foresters in the Southern Appalachians called them) got all the breaks, the new tents and cots, the most recently issued technical instruments, - and most of the visits from the Washington Brass Hats. We used stuff the White Mountains had discarded, or homemade makeshifts. Biltmore sticks made from laths, for example.

I was assigned to duty on the Nantahala Purchase Unit, headquarters at Andrews - R. F. Hemingway Forest Examiner in charge. In some future issue of the Dixie Ranger, if Ye Editor is sufficiently up against it for a space filler, I'll tell of early days on the Nantahala.

In October, 1912, I was instructed to proceed to Blue Ridge, Georgia, and report to Forest Examiner E. V. Clark, in charge of the Georgia Purchase Unit. His field of action embraced what is now the western half of the Blue Ridge Ranger District of the Chattahoochee. The Savannah South Unit, in

charge of Jimmie Shields, held forth at Clayton and was cruising the lands that now constitute the Tallulah Ranger District and venturing across the line into South Carolina, the present day General Pickens Division of the Sumter.

Forest Examiner Clark occupied a one-room office at Blue Ridge; I do not recall that he had any office help. His field staff consisted of two mountain boys, Dal Edmondson and Tom Stevens. Dal later became a ranger; he died of tuberculosis many years ago. Tom was a wild, tough egg; a few years later he was shot and killed in some mountain brawl.

Dal, Tom, and I loaded a lumber wagon with tents, army range, cots, and food, and set out for the wilds of Noontootly Creek. The road, now many feet below the waters of Lake Toccoa, was barely passable. At that time there wasn't a single automobile, or for that matter any roads that one could run on, in all North Georgia. Somehow or other we wangled our wagon well up Noontootly Creek and pitched camp in a clearing with a fine apple orchard. It was glorious October weather. The apple trees were loaded with ripe fruit and the woods were full of squirrels. I still wistfully recall our pans of baked apples and squirrel stews.

Also the hot toddies at night. All that section of country was a moonshiners' paradise and Dal and Tom "knew the ropes". Fruit jars of apple brandy and corn liquor miraculously found their way into camp. Two outlaws who had slaughtered a whole mountain family were hiding out in our locality; we didn't see them but they probably spied on us daily from the surrounding hills.

All through October we "stripped" the lands on the Noontootly watershed. Tom ran compass, Dal tallied and watched the rear end of the chain, I "called" the timber and mapped. What days' work we turned out! Away from camp soon after daylight, with white frost covering the ground, hiking up hill and down dale miles through pathless woods to where our work was to start; running strip all day, and back to camp at dusk. Many days we ran 400 chains - five miles - of strip, nearly every foot of it through virgin forest.

As yet the chestnut blight had not crept south down the mountains, and often we tallied 10,000 board feet of chestnut per acre. It was a year of heavy mast; the ground was literally carpeted with ripe chestnuts. One could rake them up by the handfuls. The mountain hogs were too fat to walk; they lay on their sides and kept on crunching nuts. Today, scattered white skeletons, conspicuous among the living oaks and poplars, are the only vestiges of those magnificent stands of chestnut timber.

There were no deer at all in the forest and very few turkey. There may have been a few brook trout in the streams, but I recall no mention of them. Any thought of the land we were cruis-

ing some day being the heart of a game refuge, of affording regulated deer hunting and trout fishing par excellence, would have seemed fantastic.

I'd like to turn time backward and camp again in October on Noontootly with Dal and Tom.

--- Wm. R. Barbour
Regional Office.

(Editor's Note: We are glad that Mr. Barbour's lively article brings up again the matter of collecting and recording historical data on each of the Forests in the Region. The matter has been mentioned several times in the Dixie Ranger, and the field has been urged to begin work on such a record. Now, who will be the first to start compiling the history of his National Forest?

Such a study should include the history of area prior to establishment of national forest. This should take in any pertinent facts concerning land use or resources - How did settlements start, Indian history, anything about mining, trapping, logging, etc.; boundary and name changes and history of ranger districts to date; miscellaneous historical events, including large forest fires and blowdowns. As Mr. Barbour suggests, some of the data may have been lost through the death or departure of early forest officers, or the destruction of early records. Anyway, it will become increasingly difficult to compile such a record as the years pass, and the sooner we get it down on paper the more complete it will be.

The history should be prepared in duplicate, the original to be forwarded for the Regional Office historic files, the duplicate to be retained in the supervisor's files. At the end of each year, the supervisor should add a brief account of the important events and major personnel data which occurred on his forest during that year, for the purpose of perpetuating and keeping up to date a complete history of the forest. We are prone to forget that many current events assume future historical value, and these annual additions will become increasingly valuable with the passing of years.)

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WILDERNESS AREA NAMED FOR MARSHALL

A new wilderness area including nearly a million acres of wild and rugged back-country on the Continental Divide in Montana has been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to commemorate the late Robert Marshall. This area is a fitting memorial to the man who was considered the leader of the movement to preserve remaining remnants of primeval environment from the mechanization and commercial use of civilization.

Located in the Flathead, and the Lewis and Clark National Forests, the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area has been formed by combining what were formerly known as the Pentagon, South Fork and Sun River primitive areas. This area is one of the first in which Bob Marshall made hikes and explorations.

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ADDITION TO OZARK NATIONAL FOREST

An addition of approximately 88,000 acres has been made to the Ozark National Forest in Arkansas by Presidential Proclamation. This addition involves the gross area of the Boston Mountain Land Utilization Project (LU-AK-6) formerly under the administration of the Soil Conservation Service and includes 32,306 acres acquired by purchase through that Agency.

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PASTURES AND FORESTS

The Southeastern Grassland Conference, one of a series of National conferences, was held at Tifton, Georgia, the home of the State of Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, on July 22, 23, 24, and 25. Those attending represented many of the Southern States and the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. The Forest Service officials attending were Regional Forester Joseph C. Kircher, R. McArdle, Director of the Appalachian Experiment Station, Director Demmon of the Southern Experiment Station, Assistant Regional Forester Shaw and Range Examiner E. A. Schilling.

The purpose of this conference was to bring together men who have been studying and working with grass and livestock problems so they could discuss the practical methods toward providing a livestock industry for the South which would in turn bring about better social and economic conditions in Southern agriculture.

The subject was viewed broadly and the problems and limitations were honestly approached. Conservatism was the keynote of the meeting. It was natural that this should be so in the Southern Region where the climax vegetative type is trees, and where the soils that grow trees are not the ones suitable to a grass type. In the South where man has cleared the land for agricultural purposes, he must continually fight the encroachment of the forest. In the West and the middle West where man does produce high quality beef in great quantities, the production is in the line with nature's scheme. If similar production, as is proposed for the South, takes place it will be done only through artificial means as developed by science. In short, it will be done in defiance of nature's scheme.

Those in attendance were given a trip over the Experiment Station grounds. This trip presented a picture of farm prosperity! Fat hogs, fat beef cattle and dairy cattle; spirited horses, and mules that would make a cotton farmer's eyes dance with joy. It was a rich display of farm products, the result of a rich soil well cared for, and the scientific development of exotic forage species made to thrive in this climate.

The results of these improvements are now being tried by private enterprises. This, of course, is the real test and it is here that the problems, the limitations, and the success or failure will be decided. Progress is the fruit of progressive thinking and who knows but that improved pastures are the answer for supplanting the old custom of open range grazing which becomes ever more in conflict with the modern ideas for a greater and better South.

--- Art Schilling
Regional Office

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NOT THE LETTER BUT THE SPIRIT

Poetry as poetry is generally taboo in DIXIE RANGER columns, but when it so well serves to express a sentiment or illustrate a reaction, we are willing to concede a point. The following poem passes the ban for that reason - and also because we know something about the very fine work carried on by Ranger Barrett on the Ozark National Forest, who submitted the poem written by a 16 year old girl who lives back in the Arkansas mountains almost a mile from the nearest neighbor. Ranger Barrett says that the poem is submitted as an indication of the changing attitude of local people on the protection of National Forests from fire.

From what we have observed from where we sit, we know that Ranger Barrett has had a hand in the change that has been wrought in public opinion concerning the national forests. He has been active in the Ozark's fire prevention program which includes personal contacts, work in the schools and the distribution of literature. It long has been a rule of the Ranger's to enclose some fire prevention literature in every letter sent to residents on the Forest, and Miss Bowen's poem was inspired by the folder M-5185 "What Chance Has Wildlife Here" which was included with a free use permit for fuel sent to her father. Even if the DIXIE RANGER is allergic to poetry, the sentiment's the thing, and Miss Bowen's expression is appreciated by the Forest Service. It should prove to Ranger Barrett and others who are working in the same cause that their efforts are not wasted.

PROTECT THE LAND

I've just read a little booklet
Which my father has received
Asking for cooperation to
Protect the Forest Trees.

This booklet showed a picture
Of an awful forest fire
Which accounts for half the loss of game
Over country near and far.

The wild birds of the forest
Have proved to be man's friend
But all these unprevented fires
Will bring them to an end.

A forest fire burns up their eggs
And lots of small fowl too.
To prevent these fires, and save their lives
Is up to me and you.

The Ozark National Forest
Has greatly been improved
Just by cooperation
With a few prevention rules.

Green forests mean wild life
Which adds to the world's production
But forest fires mean just one thing
And the answer is destruction.

It makes no difference who or where
Your cooperation is desired
By the Ozark National Forest
In preventing Forest Fires.

-- Miss Ethel Virginia Bowen
Walnut, Arkansas

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AUTHOR DISCOVERED

The credit for the original idea for the Little Folks Forest Friends Coloring Book should go to Forest Ranger E. M. Manchester, of the Pisgah, who developed and used this material successfully among the colored school children on the Croatan National Forest for sometime before it was adopted elsewhere

--- H. M. Sears,
Regional Office

TIMBER TOPPLERS

Bombastically bombarding bowling balls at Blick's duck-pins, the Regional Office's blithesome Bowling Team buoyantly bowled itself into the Federal League's season opener September 5.

No neophytes were Messrs. Bell, Hedden, Stone, Stevens, Heffner, Florance, and Cain who bumptiously bewildered the Treasury Department's Operation Team in winning three games.

Come one, come all, to Blick's Bowling Center, Houston and Ivy Streets each Thursday at 7:30 P. M. to see the Forest Service Bowling Team bowl 'em over.

-- Hubert C. Cain
Regional Office

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NEW FORESTRY BOOKLET

"The Southern Forests" is the title of a new booklet on forestry, issued by the National Resources Planning Board. It is a comprehensive summary of Southern forest resources; their problems and benefits, with suggestions for coordinated action in solving these problems. The book was prepared by the Atlanta Field Office of the Natural Resources Planning Board with the assistance of the State Foresters, United States Forest Service, State Planning Boards and State Work Project Administration offices in ten Southeastern States.

"The Southern Forests" contains information on the regional aspects of forest conditions, problems and possibilities which should be of interest and help to forest owners, the operators of forest industries and agencies concerned with the conservation and development of the forest resource of the Southeast. The Regional Office has a limited supply of this book for distribution to the field, upon request.

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Fourteen tons of waste paper were gathered at the Stadium following the conclusion of the recent Democratic Convention in Chicago.

-- Paper & Paper Products,

Regional Forester Kirchgas has scheduled the annual supervisors' meeting for October 9-12.

CHATTAHOOCHEE COOPERATION

Excerpt from letter received on Chattahoochee from Southern Wood Preserving Company of Atlanta:

"As explained to you, our President, Mr. R. H. White, Jr., has done considerable work in timber conservation through the Railway Tie Association, in cooperation with United States Forest Service.

"Through our efforts, in conjunction with field representatives of the companies who are members of the Railway Tie Association, we have managed to place a copy of the attached card, M-5206, in the hands of several thousand crosstie and mill operators."

And this from P. A. Gregory, Marietta, Georgia:

"I am enclosing card secured from Mr. Wehunt at Rock Creek Lake, July 13th.

"I want to thank the Forestry Service for the good fishing and compliment them also for having such a fine young man in charge at this place. He does everything to make your days fishing a success and I feel that you are fortunate in having such a man in that capacity.

"I trust that everyone will cooperate 100% in order that we Georgians may continue to have good fishing in the State."

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"TALLY HO!"

P. F. W. Prater, heir to the mantle of Don Clark, was welcomed this week into the Regional Office fold. In discussing matters on the Texas Forests, he mentioned the fox bowl under construction on the Sabine National Forest. According to Mr. Prater, "Dallas has its Cotton Bowl, New Orleans its Sugar Bowl, Miami its Orange Bowl, Pasadena its Rose Bowl -- but Texas has the first and only Fox Bowl in the United States".

A natural amphitheater is being used for the fox bowl at Historic Boles Field, where is held the annual meeting of the East Texas Fox Hunters Association. Rustic log seats for several hundred persons will be set in concrete around the bowl, within which the bench shows at annual hunts will be held. It will also be used for other community affairs, such as church meetings, school functions, family reunions and other like functions.

As soon as the November election result is known, the President-elect will receive an invitation to attend this year's hunt, which opens on December 11, the Association, last fall having voted to extend him an invitation.

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"FIRES IS FIRES"

There came through the Regional Office recently a letter addressed to Dr. Shea by an official of a southern insurance corporation. The writer referred to the article concerning Dr. Shea's work which appeared in the July 29 issue of TIME, and stated that his company insures cars financed by a well known acceptance corporation. The following is quoted from his letter:

"You are probably aware of the practice of burning financed automobiles which is so prevalent in the South.

"In 1934 when I was working in Mississippi it became apparent to me that our arson problem was not caused by the criminal character of these people, but instead by the boredom of an under-privileged folk, "who whittle, talk, sit or start fires". I have never before seen the fundamental cause of the problem expressed with such clarity as you developed in this article. By using your thesis as a fundamental for an approach to the successful handling of these people who present fraudulent claims, I was able to develop tactics that have reduced the number of such fires and made them infinitely easier to handle."

The insurance executive states that his company is now attempting to develop an educational program designed to bring about a change in the method of approach of insurance adjusters, and has the following to say: "It has occurred to me that your problem in controlling forest fires and our problem in controlling automobile arsonists are so closely allied, insofar as fundamentals are concerned, that an exchange of opinion and information might lead to some constructive result. I would be deeply grateful if you should decide to let me read some of your material on the subject."

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A paper mill was established at Williamsburg, Virginia in 1774 and a second mill was erected two years later at Salem, N.C. In 1776 the North Carolina Congress offered a sum of £ 250 to the first person who produced 30 reams of brown, 30 reams of whited brown, and 30 reams of writing paper equal in quality to that imported from England.

--- Pulp and Paper Magazine of
Canada

THE FAMILY ALBUM

GIFTED GIL

If you haven't met him, you'll know him the instant you encounter him on the Florida National Forest set-up. He's not quite as ubiquitous as he is indispensable - versatile is the word for E. G. Thurlow. And, I might say, not bad-looking!

He's principally three things, recreation planner, promoter of wildlife activities and purveyor of information and education. He administers all three, and looks after general matters, too, in the course of his busy days. His energies seem boundless, his ideas prolific and original. He likes to take a big fire in his stride, too, when he comes upon one while making the rounds.

His motion picture sound truck is a honey! His very striking "DRIVE SLOW, DEER ON ROAD" signs have attracted attention and done the job on Florida Highway #19 through the Ocala. The elegant rustic signs he has placed everywhere on the Florida Forests are top-notch. His latest venture into the unusual is the new organization camp for negroes, being constructed on national forest land. Wherever there is need for redeeming our responsibilities to the public, Gil is in there pushing hard.

He contributes frequently to these pages, so he is no total stranger to any of us. Its fine to have him in the family as a comparative newcomer. Sooner or later you'll meet him and you'll agree he's a regular fellow.

--- Chigger Pete

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"WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE"

The highest flood water known in the history of the mountains of western North Carolina occurred August 29 and 30. The peak of the high water was reached about 11 A. M. Friday. At 7 A. M. Project Superintendent Jones left Camp F-23 at Otto with a road maintenance crew consisting of Foreman Ezra Constance and 15 CCC enrollees for the purpose of repairing and opening forest roads washed out by the high water. They proceeded to Dillard, Georgia and traversing the Dillard-Highlands road, repaired the road temporarily as they went along in order to reach Forest Service projects running out of Highlands, North Carolina. On the way to Highlands they rescued one marooned automobile containing two people who were caught in a slide at 11 P. M. Thursday and spent the night in their car. They brought the car and occupants

into Highlands, arriving there at 11 A. M., making numerous repairs to the State road now under State Highway maintenance as they went along.

Arriving at Highlands they were met by the entire population, some 1100 natives and visitors from Atlanta and nearby large cities on vacation, who had been marooned since the night before, all roads and all lines of communication being out of commission. They were the first from the outside world to enter Highlands and were a welcome sight to the people there. Many left as soon as they learned the road had been opened up to Dillard.

In the afternoon the maintenance crew made temporary repairs to nearby Forest Service roads in the Horse Cove section and returned to camp, chalking up another score for the Forest Service and the CCC in proving equal to any emergency.

--- Harley Dunbar
Nantahala

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SCENTS, SENSE, SENTENCE.

"What a fellow to have working for you!" If anyone deserves a halo rating on his efficiency report, he does." "He'll run the legs off an ordinary man." "He has that fixity of purpose characteristic of so many who succeed."

Such are random quotations from remarks made by Ranger Newcomb and the rest of the fellows on the Oden District when they discuss Spike.

Just the other day he won more praise for himself. He was taken to an actionable fire consisting of a burned bee tree. After finding a place nearby where someone had cut some rich wood, he headed in a southwesterly direction and travelled some two and one-half miles to a farm house where, questioning revealed, lived one of the two men responsible for the fire. The two culprits responsible were rounded up and each assessed a ten dollar fine by the Justice of the Peace for building an unauthorized fire in the National Forest.

Trailing the men was made more than ordinarily difficult by the fact that they were seventeen hours ahead of Spike, and meanwhile a heavy rain had fallen.

Spike is now a year old and is one of several Ouachita bloodhounds being trained for fire prevention work.

--- Richard Bottcher
Ouachita

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IT'S ALL IN THE POINT OF VIEW

Re Bill Huber's suggestion on "Preventative Fire Suppression". The plan sounds plausible enough, but let's not lose sight of the possible misinterpretations to which even the best of intentions are subject.

It wouldn't be surprising if we could whack up the equivalent of the Wakulla suppression costs for last year among our thirty most pestiferous and get through the coming fire season practically unscathed.

Regrettably, that very thought would eventually occur to some of our mercenary fire bugs, whereupon we might receive a prayerful petition along the following lines:

Dere Ranger Bill:

You got the rite idea. I'm kind of a gov-ment man myself. Bin on the WPA for the last 3 yrs. My boy (the big 'un) is with the CC's an pappy gits old age money. So you kin see how hit is. I've got uh intrust

Ennyhow my boy come home tother nite sayin about how you all were figgerin on payin us fellers for not burnin th woods. An its about time too. Y'bin payin them fellers not to raise no cotton and payin them turpentiners not to pull no trees. Folks is bin gettin money for not workin no land and hits jest about time you go arown to us that aint got no cotton not to raise, ner no gum not to dip, ner no land not to work.

Hit do seem tho you'ns could give a feller more'n \$20.00 er \$30.00 a yere for not firen the woods - taken account of the plesure in hit. You got the rite idea tho. We'uns kin try hit at that fer a while en efin hits more'n we kin stan at th price y'll wooden mine given us a mite more I no, corse ez they gits more trash arown to burn an the woods gits ruffer hits gonna be wuth more - seems a pity.

Ranger - that president I hearn about - said we had all kines of dollers fer defense but nary pulg nikkle fer tribute - he's daid aint he?

Most fergot - some of em whats runnin out blockade ties
an a few logs wants tew no how much ud hit be wuth if'n they
didn?

Let me no soon sos we'un kin start not doing nuthin
afor good burning time.

Vers truly

Will Promis Anything

P. S. Ranger mi boy (the middle un) wants to no how much fer
not poppin them glass nobbs offen the fone poles with his nigger
shooter? Preciate ennthin you kin do - i got a passel o younguns
plum fell of hell and ef'n yu kin make en not to nuthin thats
morn i kin."

It's all in the point of view.

-- Gordon Hammon
Florida

"COME OUT AND FIGHT, BILL"

Reference "Preventive Fire Suppression" page 5, July
Dixie Ranger.

This theory must presume that 22 men are sufficient to
man all fires on an average area. What area has only a aa man
suppression force? Is our fire occurrence steadily decreasing?
Suppose that we extend this idea to an adequate manpower. One
of two things would have to happen. Either we INCREASE appropri-
tions or the return to the individual is too insignificant to
warrant his taking the gamble. Remember that one of the problems
now confronting the Service is how to increase the return annually
to a comparatively few Forest Guards. One district now has 300
men on call for suppression exclusive of CCC, ERA or organizations.
Suppose that this could safely be reduced to 150, (and it can't,
even with a second line of CCC and others). What Price?

Presumably for a "pittance", 22 leading citizens would
neglect their work for Forest Service work. Suppose they would.
These men are out on a fire; they return. Another fire, they
cover and return. Two hours pass. A third fire. Too fast?

Remember we are only pretending, pretending that fires wait until one is out before another starts. Exhausted, an outside crew is called in. \$50.00 to be subtracted as a reward for neglecting their work and wearing themselves out.

Presumably, no hard feelings would result among other residents through the law enforcement activities (if any) of these selected men. Conversely, I am a storekeeper. Joe Jones trades with me and pays his bills. Joe Jones lets a fire out. He is the leader of his family. Am I going to apprehend him and risk losing his trade and those of his relatives and friends?

Let's suppose that the "millenium" has arrived. "No man caused fires". Twenty-two men drawing government money for doing nothing. What an opportunity for a "grudge", or for an adjoining area that has lots of trouble.

This idea presumes that an insignificant proportion of a population can control that population. They CAN influence, NEVER control. Remember the "Volstead Act"? I believe the majority of people are against chicken stealing. In spite of this leading citizens rather frequently have their coops raided in spite of their influence. A chicken thief is no respecter of Influence, neither is a Fire Bug.

A mechanic earns \$1200.00 a year. A truck breaks down. Does the mechanic lose \$50.00? Same principle - the harder you work the less you get. Both unsound.

Generally speaking modern means of communication and the increase of literacy have changed the outlook of all people. Instead of wondering what Storekeeper James has to say, even the humblest man wonders what Prime Minister Churchill is going to say. The outlook is International, not local - the problem is more complex, not less. The influence of local men is waning, not increasing. Let us not lose sight of this.

Suppose that we can adequately pay 200 men, more or less influential, on a district. As soon as they are in our pay they lose something of their status as a local influential man, and begin to be looked on as FOREST SERVICE men. Were not all of our present guards once key men? Now everyone knows them as SERVICE men. Insignificant? I don't think so. How far would their direct influence extend anyhow? Take 50,000 residents inside a ranger district. Extreme? Maybe, but it exists. Remember that we have to plan for Class 4 and 5 days as well as 1, 2, and 3. Suppose that the average man of this 200 reaches 100 men directly, (a generous average). That is 20,000 people. What of the other 30,000? Let us keep in mind that it only takes ONE man to burn up a district. Worth the money to reach 20,000? Surely, but they can be reached NOW through the SAME MEN without subsidy and without these men becoming known as "Forest Service" men.

Let's go back to Preventive medicine. Remember that all doctors and hospitals operating under this plan are assured of at least as much income as under the old way. Suppose a patient does. Does a doctor lose \$100.00? Suppose that a physician has to call in a specialist. Does he lose \$500.00? How long would preventive medicine last if they did? Now, suppose that a key fire warden makes an average of \$50.00 a year for suppressing part of the fires on his district and aiding the ranger in law enforcement. Can we tell him, "John, we're going to salary you at \$50.00 a year. You will have to put out all of the fires within your locality and catch those doing it. However, if you need help we are going to have to subtract the cost of this help from your \$50.00".

No sir --- there is no short cut to ADEQUATE fire prevention. You must have at least the active support of the MAJORITY of a settlement. How do you get it? Make friends on the basis of MUTUAL REGARD - no other basis is lasting. That will take years? Well, who said it wouldn't?

Lastly, but far, far removed from leastly, "SWEAT BROTHER SWEAT" and don't depend on 22 or 2200 others to SWEAT for you.

-- H. G. Posey,
Cherokee

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ADIOS CHOCTAWHATCHEE

According to press reports, the Choctawhatchee National Forest will be formally turned over to the Army on October 1, when all turpentine leases and timber contracts will be closed. All stockmen having cattle on the forest are given 30 days to remove them. All privately owned land within the new military reservation will be bought. A new CCC camp is being built for the Army work at Niceville, where field work consisting mainly of forest protection and improvement, will be in charge of the Forest Service.

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There are almost 200,000 filling stations in the United States, dispensing gasoline to America's millions of motorists -- Those filling stations ring up gas sales these days at a rate of \$14,000 every sixty seconds.

--- Evening Bulletin

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Jr. Forester Edwin L. Giddings has been transferred from the South Carolina, where he was engaged in Fire Control activities, to the Texas as assistant district ranger on the Crockett.

Resignation has been accepted from William N. Haas, Clerk in the Regional Division of Fiscal Control, to accept employment with the War Department in Atlanta.

Miss M. Agnes Runnels, Jr. Clerk-Stenographer in the Cherokee Supervisor's office, has been transferred to the Solicitor's office at Raleigh, N. C.

The following changes in assignments of Management Staff Assistants are being made, subject to approval of the Secretary: Arthur A. Grumbine from the Cherokee to the Ouachita; Edward M. Gaines from the Pisgah-Croatan to the Cherokee, and Ernest A. Harris from the Ouachita to the Pisgah-Croatan.

Mrs. Genola B. Still, Jr. Clerk-Stenographer on the Toccoa Ranger District of the Chattahoochee, has been transferred to the Ocala on the Florida, where she is engaged in acquisition activities in connection with the transfer of the Choctawhatchee to the War Department.

Resignation has been tendered by Clayton H. Abrams, Assistant Clerk in the Division of Fiscal Control in the Regional Office, to accept employment with the War Department in Atlanta.

Jr. Foreman John P. Harper has been transferred from the Soil Conservation Service to the Alabama State and is stationed at Camp P-80, Dadeville.

James D. Strange, Jr. Forester on the Mississippi Supervisor's Acquisition Staff, has been transferred to the Forest Products Section of the Regional Division of State and Private Forestry. He is stationed at Quitman, Mississippi, where he is engaged in the Clarke County Agricultural Cooperative work.

Edgar S. Van Sant has resigned his position as Sr. Engineering Draftsman on acquisition activities on the Pisgah-Croatan in order to accept a position with the War Department.

The following intra-unit changes have been effected:

Alabama - Minor Asst. to Technician Leroy L. Boykin from the Black Warrior to the Conecuh Ranger District; Minor Asst. to Technician Albert A. Thomas from the Conecuh to the Black Warrior.

Chattahoochee - Minor Asst. to Technician Hoy E. Miller from the Tallulah to the Blue Ridge Ranger District.

Cherokee - Minor Asst. to Technician Raymond A. Dalton from the Hiwassee to Camp F-11 on the Watauga Ranger District.

Kiwassee - Jr. Forester Fred L. Joy from Side Camp S-63 to Camp F-8, Pollock, La., on the Catahoula Ranger District; Minor Asst. to Technician Ivy C. Warden from Camp F-4 to Camp F-2 on the Leesville Ranger District; Charles W. Coffin, Asst. Agricultural Aid, from Camp F-2 to Camp F-4 on the Leesville Ranger District.

Mississippi - Minor Asst. to Technician Vernon Moore from Leaf River to Camp F-5 at New Augusta, same district; Martin V. Manning, Operator, Equipment, from the Homochitto to the Bienville Ranger District; Mancel Garrett, Operator, Equipment, from the Homochitto to the Chickasawhay Ranger District.

Florida State - Minor Asst. to Technician Stanley Peters, Jr., from Camp P-85 to Camp P-82.

Arkansas State - Minor Asst. to Technician Amos W. King from Camp P-77 to Camp P-78; Minor Asst. to Technician Carl W. Rowland from Camp P-78 to Camp P-76; Minor Asst. to Technician Jessie C. White from Camp P-76 to Camp P-79.

THE LOOKOUT

Regional Forester Kircher has returned from a visit to the Washington Office.

H. P. Rigdon, Assistant State Forester in charge of nursery and planting work in Oklahoma, resigned effective July 15, 1940, to become Oklahoma's first Extension Forester, headquarters - Stillwell, Oklahoma. Donald Stauffer, formerly with the Park Service in charge of planting work in the CCC camps, has been appointed as Mr. Rigdon's successor.

Milton Ricker of the Ouachita National Forest is on detail in the Regional Office.

Mrs. Eliza M. Booth, Division of Operation, has recovered from an appendectomy and is back at her desk again.

Supervisor Nelson of the Ouachita reports the sale of 6,200 MBM of lumber to the Bushow and Dierks Lumber Companies, at a total figure of \$56,600.

Clint Davis is on detail on the Ocala National Forest assisting Messrs. McDonald and McCarthy of the Washington Office in filming a motion picture of the Ocala. This picture is to be released by the Washington office this winter.

Supervisor Bryan took part in the dedication program of the Arkansas D. A. R. Memorial Forest near Locke, Arkansas on August 22. In addition to his speech of presentation of the marker, Mr. Bryan arranged a motorcade for the ladies over the beautiful Cass-Bidville road to take in the Black Mountain Game Refuge, the Needles, Gray's Forest Campground, and other scenic areas, winding up at the White Rock Recreation Area where luncheon was served.

This remark of Mr. Bryan's to the D. A. R. membership:

"All efforts to arouse public consciousness to the importance of forests are to be commended", stamps him, we think, as one of those rare persons who practices what he preaches.

The northwest district of the Arkansas Federation of Business and Professional Women held its fall conference, September 14-15 at Mount Magazine. Ranger Dale took part in the program, and conducted the delegates on a tour of the mountain.

The Regional Office welcomes this week Wally Prater, transferred here from Texas, to fill the vacancy left by Don Clark's promotion to the Washington Office, and bids goodbye to Allen Miller, who came here from Region 9, via the New England project, and who succeeds Prater as Supervisor in Texas. The Regional Office wishes the best of luck to Mr. Prater and Mr. Miller in their new assignments.

A group of 45 Syracuse University forestry students with Professor S. O. Heiberg spent September 13 studying forestry methods and game management on the Pisgah National Forest. Rangers Fortin and Huber accompanied the group on an inspection tour of the Pisgah District and Preserve.

Fire Chief Conarro attended a fire prevention conference held at Elkins, West Virginia the latter part of August, and from there went to the Washington office to discuss plans with Mr. Headley.

Recent Office visitors were:

Washington Office: Burt P. Kirkland
H. C. Maaske
C. C. Bickford
H. R. Jones

Other visitors were:

Oscar Steansin, BAE, Athens, Ga.
James C. Council, BAE, Athens, Ga.
Director McArdle, Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C.
Director Demmon, Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, La.
J. R. Curry, Southern Forest Experiment Station
Gardner H. Chidester, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.
A. L. Brogden, Jacksonville, Florida
Supervisor Gerrard, Cleveland, Tenn.
R. D. Huff, Raleigh, N. C.
L. E. House, Jacksonville, Fla.
Supervisor Hughes, Jackson, Mississippi
H. J. Loughhead, Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C.
R. D. Williams, Asheville, N. C.
L. F. Leffelman, Spartanburg, S. C.
T. S. Buie, Spartanburg, S. C.
S. L. Ready, Spartanburg, S. C.
Mr. Munfort, Spartanburg, S. C.
Supervisor Bosworth, Asheville, N. C.
Harry Wright, Jacksonville, Fla.
R. C. Slye, Superior National Forest, R-9
Miss Margaret Jemison, Librarian of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Laura Colvin, Editor of Union Library Catalog of Atlanta Area.

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EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

(A reprint of Mr. Loveridge's "K-Personnel" letter of August 6 to Regional Foresters and Directors).

"Two features of our personnel situation are causing us considerable concern; one is the apparent increase in alcoholic cases, and the other is our method of handling them. In practically no cases (the few exceptions are recognized and fully appreciated) is there any attempt at rehabilitation.

"Of course we realize that we are foresters and have been trained to deal with trees - not men. That applies to us here as well as to you in the field. This letter, therefore, is not an attempt to give you expert guidance, but first to urge a change of attitude and, second, to give you some of our amateurish ideas developed from experience.

"The attitude toward cases which seems to be back of the method of handling, is, or seems to be, based on the old popular idea that drinking is just a habit developed through drinking, that the drinker is willfully responsible, and that the way to quit is to "swear-off" and quit. Doctors and psychologists, however, tell us that this is not wholly true, and that there is frequently some cause -- a maladjustment, trouble, or physical disturbance -- back of the indulgence in drink. They call it an "escape" reaction. The drinker is trying to get away from something. The idea seems to agree with many of our worse cases. For example, there was the young clerk away from home for the first time, who became desperately homesick. He drank to get away from his loneliness. Then there was the ranger who was maliciously and cleverly attacked by false statements or a particularly virulent nature. Not knowing just how to meet a situation of this kind, he worried excessively and then resorted to a temporary escape through drink. In another case a sick wife kept a ranger at home, his work suffered, and he received severe criticism from the supervisor. Worried, frustrated, feeling himself a failure both at home and on the job, he tried to run away from it by getting drunk.

"These are illustrations of what is meant by "escape reactions", taken from actual cases. Of course there are others, some of which are covered in "Alcoholism as a Personnel Problem" by Bruce Torgny in the Service Bulletin of April 29, 1940. We have the "social" drinker, the occasional or accidental drinker, and the habitual drinker. There are many causes, and the point is that you can do nothing about correcting a case until you know what's back of it. Our late Chief, at a meeting of personnel men, said that to him an act in itself had little significance. He wanted to know its meaning. (See report of Personnel conference.)

"Take the first case, for example; how easy it would have been to help that boy if it had been taken in time. But no one paid any

attention until it exploded. In it we failed, but in the next case, before it was too late, someone investigated, uncovered the whole dirty mess, exonerated the ranger in the community, and then transferred him for a new start.

In another case the ranger had to spend considerable time in a sanitarium, and then have help for a time after he returned to work; in another psychiatric treatment for a time served without his leaving the job; in yet another the wife brought the employee to work and came for him at night. At no time was he left alone during the treatment period. And so on in case after case where results are obtained there is understanding and a plan. Very few cases yield to a reprimand and a threat.

If you accept this idea that there is usually a cause back of the drinking and that to cure the drinking you must first find and cure the cause, then in your cases you will not wait until discipline is forced upon you, but will begin to study cases when they first begin to develop. By a case we mean heavy, destructive drinking, not just the occasional cocktail or glass or beer, in which so many people indulge.

In interviewing a drinker, don't accuse and don't exact a promise. Attempt to establish an atmosphere of cooperation. Don't state your position, but try to get him to talk. Before the interview it is well to find out as much as you can about him, his attitude and relationships. Plan your approach to fit him. Remember that at first he is apt to alibi or rationalize. Particularly is this true if the cause is personal, such as marital difficulties. Besides he himself may not realize the true cause. Get his cooperation and analyze together. Do the best job you can, and then with the employee's help, work out a plan. And, needless to say, those in subordinate grades and in isolated locations are as deserving as others of this sort of attention.

If the case is baffling, you may ask for help. Here in Washington we go to the Public Health Service. In the field, some men have gotten help from a Veterans Administration psychiatrist; others have gotten the employee to consult a private psychiatrist or doctor. Just do whatever seems best.

As said before, we are all amateurs in this field. We cannot expect always to win. But we can always try. The surprise to us has not been in our failures but in our successes, some of them remarkable. So just let us all first make the best common-sense effort we can to straighten things out, and if we fail we can still resort to discipline. You too, we believe, will be surprised at the results."